

Prices and Prospects.

STIMULUS GIVEN COKE TRADE BY FIRING OF BLAST FURNACES.

And Reduction of Stock Fuel, While Prices and Demand
Make Better Showing Past Week.

PROSPECTS FOR SECOND HALF

Are Brighter for Profitable Prices,
When There is a Large Amount of
Coke to Be Covered—The Contract
Market.

Special to The Weekly Courier.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 22.—The coke market has gained rapidly in strength in the past week. Minimum quoted prices are higher, and there is only a limited tonnage available at the lowest prices, so that it would require only a very moderate amount of buying to send prices up several notches farther. Sales have been fairly heavy, at advancing prices, but details of individual transactions are much more difficult to secure than usual by reason of the sellers being at present committed to obtaining higher prices.

The first stimulus given to the coke market occurred through the exhaustion of stocks which had been accumulated against possible interruption to shipments during the holidays. No interruption occurred and the furnaces found themselves with surplus coke so that in many cases they ordered shipments on regular contracts curtailed. Early in February instructions began to be given to resume shipments at the full rate. This promptly took up the slack, eliminated the surplus production which was seeking a market, and even caused an increase in the weekly production.

The next stimulus to the coke market came through the blowing in of additional blast furnaces. Since January 1 there have been blown in between 15 and 20 blast furnaces in the Pittsburgh district, Wholesaler district, the two valleys and along the Lake front. Many of these were independent steel works or merchant furnaces, obtaining coke in the open market, others being independent steel works furnaces or steel corporation furnaces having their own sources of supply. Even the blowing in of these latter had a sensible effect upon the market condition, by reason of the labor they absorbed. It is stated that when the H. C. Frick Coke Company blew in 2,000 ovens recently, practically all the floating supply of labor was absorbed, making it a problem whether any large block of ovens can now be put in operation suddenly without trouble being experienced in obtaining labor.

The position today is that the lowest prices asked for coke are higher than those of a fortnight ago, while there is very little to be had at these prices, other sellers demanding considerably more. Thus for prompt furnace coke most sellers are asking \$1.55, while others ask \$1.60, and it is only an occasional lot that can be picked up at \$1.50. We accordingly quote the prompt furnace coke market at \$1.50 to \$1.60, against \$1.50 to \$1.55 a week ago and \$1.45 to \$1.50 two weeks ago.

In the matter of contract coke a clear divergence has appeared as regards deliveries. In January contracts were quoted at only a slight differential between first half and second half, say at \$1.55 for first half and \$1.55 for second half. By this time, however, the first half is well entered into, and there is only a limited demand for the remainder of the half. For the second half there is a large amount of coke to be covered. The tendency to advance prices has accordingly affected the second half much more than the first half. There is coke to be had for the remainder of the first half at \$1.60, although at a great deal, and there is considerably more to be had at \$1.65. For the second half, on the other hand, operators have marked up their prices very sharply. There are a few sellers at \$1.80, but the majority of producers ask \$1.90, \$1.95 and \$2. Those asking \$2 are by no means lone some, nor is their position erratic or without reason. It is figured in some well posted quarters that the amount of coke available at less than \$2 is relatively limited, and involves a tonnage which only a reasonable increase in active furnace capacity would absorb.

The chief interest in the contract market is in regard to a large steel interest which still has to buy its outside coke for the balance of the half year. This interest has produced of its own, but must always buy some outside coke, and it is now confronted with practically full operation of its blast furnaces, so that it is likely to require from 20,000 to 30,000 tons a month for the remainder of this half year. It hesitated about bidding \$1.50 some time ago, but now bids the price freely, at a time when there is no coke

to be had at the figure. While there is coke to be had at \$1.60 the question is whether so large a tonnage could be had at the price, and there is room for considerable jockeying, for the purchase of half the coke at \$1.60 would probably force a higher price on the other half.

We quote the market as follows, changing our system of quoting because contracts for first half and for second half are entirely distinct propositions:

Prompt furnace \$1.50 to \$1.60
Contract furnace, 1st half \$1.50 to \$1.60
Contract furnace, 2nd half \$1.50 to \$1.60
Prompt foundry \$2.00 to \$2.25
Contract foundry \$2.25 to \$2.50
The labor problem is regarded as likely to become a serious one should there be much more increase in the demand for coke, the floating supply being well taken up by the increase in oven operations in the past two or three weeks. The supply, of course, was materially reduced last year by the strike in the Irwin coal field. The announcement of President Lynch, of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, in The Courier of January 12, that there would be no reduction in coke wages, and no chance unless an advance, is now seen to have been quite in line with conditions and is regarded as showing Mr. Lynch's keen foresight.

The purchase of 2,000 acres of Greene county coal by the Crucible Steel Company from Josiah V. Thompson has aroused much interest. The price paid was approximately \$500 an acre, by far the highest price yet paid for Greene county coal. The tract lies just across the river from the Tower Hill and Isabella Connellville properties. The coal is some 350 feet below the river level, and mining will be by shaft, sunk a few hundred feet from the river, the slope of the seam being in that direction. The coal will be shipped by water to the Crucible Steel Company's Midland property, recently purchased. This comprises 250 coke ovens and a blast furnace, another furnace being in contemplation. The coal just purchased is above Lock No. 6 in the Monongahela, while the Midland property is just below the mouth of the Beaver river. The completion of a dam in the Ohio, now in course of construction, will give slack water the entire distance.

Basic pig iron has been slowly but steadily advancing, and is now quoted at \$13.75, Valley, on the basis of recent sales, while furnaces are asking a minimum of \$14 Valley. Bessemer remains firm at \$15, Valley.

POOL DIVISION

To Stock-Holding Employees of U. S. Steel Corporation.

The division of the "pool" to stock-holding employees of the U. S. Steel Corporation of five years' standing provides a division of \$21.35 per share. This is not as large as at some previous distributions, and indicates that the more recent subscribers have been (than the yearly subscribers). Very many holding onto their stock much better of those who first subscribed, for instance, sold out on the score of 1902-4, with the result that when their pool came to be distributed there was over \$60 per share to be passed around.

The plan in force is the same as that first adopted soon after the Corporation was formed. So many employees subscribe for stock, to pay for it in installments, paying 6% interest on the unpaid balance, and to receive, in addition to the regular 7% dividends, \$9 a share per year as long as they retain the stock and are in the employ of the Corporation. One who sells his stock forfeits the \$5 a year bonus, but instead of the Corporation keeping the money thus forfeited by individuals, it is paid into the pool, and at the end of five years the pool is distributed among those who have retained their stock. Computing roughly, if two-thirds the shares were sold out after two and a half years, there would be \$12.50 paid into the pool for each of those shares, equal to \$25 per share remaining. The distribution just made is \$21.35, which doubtless includes some interest.

Carnegie Working Full.

The open-hearth department of the Homestead works of the Carnegie Steel Company, which has been running at about 50 per cent of capacity since last December, has gone on full, every one of the 64 furnaces being operated.

Homestead Open Hearths Blow In.
Orders have been issued to charge all the 64 open hearth furnaces at the Homestead Steel Works, and the plant is scheduled for a long run.

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION.	WEEK ENDING FEB. 18, 1911.				WEEK ENDING FEB. 11, 1911.			
District.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.
Connellsville.....	24,074	15,052	9,022	179,020	24,074	14,740	9,334	182,213
Lower Connellsville.....	15,543	11,179	4,364	143,735	15,543	11,133	4,410	141,120
Totals.....	39,617	26,231	13,386	322,755	39,617	25,873	13,744	323,333
Furnace Ovens.								
Connellsville.....	18,924	12,841	6,083	150,640	18,924	12,551	6,373	154,688
Lower Connellsville.....	4,613	3,616	997	44,075	4,613	3,596	1,017	44,775
Totals.....	23,537	16,457	7,080	194,715	23,537	16,147	7,390	199,463
Open Market Ovens.								
Connellsville.....	5,150	2,211	2,039	28,380	5,150	2,189	2,061	27,545
Lower Connellsville.....	10,930	7,553	3,367	99,670	10,930	7,537	3,393	96,345
Totals.....	16,080	9,774	6,306	128,050	16,080	9,726	6,354	123,890
SHIPMENTS.								
WEEK ENDING FEB. 18, 1911.				WEEK ENDING FEB. 11, 1911.				
To Pittsburgh.....	3,835 Cars.				3,516 Cars.			
To Points West of Pittsburgh..	5,568 Cars.				5,113 Cars.			
To Points East of the Region.	699 Cars.				799 Cars.			
Totals.....	10,102 Cars.				9,433 Cars.			

The Proposed New Bituminous Mine Code Bill As Prepared by Chief Mine Inspector Roderick.

The bituminous mine code was introduced in the House Monday night by Assemblyman Pitcair of Cambria county. Chief Roderick, who prepared the bill, says that "if it is enacted substantially as introduced it will place Pennsylvania ahead of all other States in the matter of mining legislation." The proposed new code is as follows:

Maps and Plans.

The operator or superintendent shall have an accurate map made of every mine which will show: (Here follows details of mine workings.) There must be at least two openings or outlets to the surface from every seam of coal being worked, with direct means of ingress and egress available at all times to the employee. The distance between two shafts shall not be less than 200 feet and the distance between openings to the surface of slopes shall not be less than 150 feet and between drifts not less than 50 feet.

The cage or other safe means of egress shall be available at all times for the persons employed in any mine that has no second outlet available. Every gaseous mine opening after the passage of this act shall have at least four main entries, two of which shall lead from the main entrance and two from the second opening into the body of the mine. Every new proposed gaseous mine which will open a large acreage with main entries 5,000 feet or more in length shall have at least five main entries. New nongaseous mines shall have at least two main entries.

In every gaseous mine opened prior to the passage of this act which has less than five main entries that have reached 5,000 feet or more in length and that are to be extended 2,000 feet or more, the superintendent will have a new opening made from the surface. If the inspector of the district and two additional inspectors shall deem such additional opening necessary.

Stairways must be inspected every 24 hours. The hoist for employees must not be operated at speed to exceed eight miles an hour.

TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Has Been Perfected in Mines of the Anthracite Region.

A complete telephone system has been perfected in the anthracite mines of northeastern Pennsylvania. The rapid communication which this makes possible is considered one of the greatest aids to safety. Not only can the alarm be given promptly in case of accident, but rescue parties can be guided by the men whom they are seeking to reach.

It was said at the time of the disaster in the soft coal mines at Cherry, Illinois that the right sort of telephone connection might have saved the lives of the workers. At that time the larger anthracite companies had already gone far toward equipping the mines with phones, but since then they have done still more work in this direction.

Dampness and gases in the mines make the ordinary commercial telephone apparatus useless through the chemical action on the metal. So the manufacturers have devised a special apparatus, in which the instruments and wires are thoroughly protected.

To Weigh Railroad Cars.

Weighing of railroad cars and their burdens at the nearest railroad weigh scale to their final destination would be required by a bill introduced in Congress last week by the chairman of the House Railroad Committee, Harrison Townsend of Philadelphia. The bill applies to all merchandise sold by weight and shipped in car lots.

Signaling Apparatus.

Telephone communication between the top and bottom of every shaft or slope must be provided, where persons or materials are lowered or hoisted. Signaling apparatus must be installed also. The hoisting cages must be provided with hand rails and chair, or cage at the ends, an overhead covering and sufficient safety catches. There must be a record kept of a test made at least once every two weeks. All shafts must have safety gates at the top and intermediate landings. All ropes and chains of cages must be examined every 24 hours. The inspector must fix the number of persons that can be lowered or hoisted at one time. The speed of the cage is not to exceed 900 feet to the minute.

In every mine where explosive gas is generated the mine foreman shall employ a fire boss or bosses, who must have a certificate of qualification from the mine department on recommendation of the examining board. Before each shift enters the mine, the boss must carefully examine each working place, roadway, accessible road to abandoned workings and all falls in the mines. A second examination must be made during working hours. A fireproof vault must be provided for the keeping of the records of the fire boss.

Any employee who passes a dangerous signal or removes the signal until the mine is reported safe is guilty of a misdemeanor and must be proceeded against. The mine foreman who fails to notify the inspector of the violation is also liable. The fire boss neglecting his duty is to be tried for misdemeanor and if found guilty is to lose his certificate. He can be an applicant for examination after six months, but if he is found guilty of a second offense he will not be permitted to be re-examined.

Safety Lamps.
All safety lamps must be so constructed that they may be proof against the air current ordinarily prevailing. For services in keeping

Jumps in order a charge not exceeding the cost of labor and material may be made by the operator.

A mine foreman must be employed in every mine where 10 or more persons are employed. The foreman shall have full charge of the inside workings and of the employees. If the mine is gaseous, the foreman must possess a first grade mine foreman's certificate. In nongaseous mines a second grade certificate will do. When the workings become extensive, the foreman may employ the necessary number of assistants.

In dusty or gaseous mines the foreman must see that rooms and entries are thoroughly sprinkled with water to keep the dust in a damp condition. Dust must be hauled out of the mine at least once a week.

Must Speak English.
In every dusty mine or mine generating gas, the foreman must employ a sufficient number of persons who are able to read and write the English language, to act as shot-firers. They are to charge, tamping and fire all holes properly placed by the miners and to refuse to charge any holes not properly placed. No hole shall be fired by any person other than a shot-firer.

They shall use no explosives except the permissible explosives as designated by the Government testing station at Pittsburgh and shall use none but combustible material for tamping. Under no condition is coal dust to be used. Electricity is to be utilized in keeping the holes and a record must be kept by the shot-firer of every hole that he has refused to charge, every blowout shot and every hole that has misfired. All holes are to be charged, tamped and fired when all of the workers are out of the mine except the shot-firer and other persons designated by the foreman to safeguard property.

The operator or superintendent of every mine shall within 20 days thereafter send the inspector notices of the following occurrences: When a mine is abandoned or the workings discontinued; when a new mine is opened; (Continued on Third Page.)

Made by the Eureka Fire Brick Company of Mt. Braddock.

Owing to good material, prompt shipment and fair treatment, the Eureka Fire Brick Company of Mt. Braddock during the year 1910 increased their sales 51 per cent over 1909, and in order to handle this additional business, were obliged to twice increase their capacity.

The plant is in full operation, and the indications are for a steady year's run.

Threatened With Ennui.
James Lynch, Superintendent of the Valley and Tip Top plants, is threatened with ennui. In addition to the management of the above two plants, "J. L." is looking after Painter, Morgan, Sterling and Coalbrook, and says he still has some time to spare.

Will Install Washer.
It is reported that the Consolidated Connellsville Coke Company contemplates installing a washer and compressed air haulage at its Sterling plant. The improvements will cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000, and it is stated will be started at once.

A \$1,000,000 Car Order.
One of the largest car orders placed in the last several months was one for 3,000 cars given by the Virginia Railway Company with the Pressed Steel Car Company last Saturday. The cars are to cost approximately \$1,000 each and work upon them will be rushed.

A FINE RECORD

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RUNNING FULL IN OHIO.

Plants in Youngstown District Are Operating at Maximum Capacity.

At Youngstown, last week, all departments of the Ohio works of the Carnegie Steel Company resumed Sunday evening. The Greenville mill of the Steel Corporation resumed last week after an idleness of one month, at the Ohio works the departments are operating to 50 per cent of their capacity, excepting the blast furnace section, which is running in full.

The Bessemer plant of the Republic Iron & Steel Company worked to its full capacity last week for the first time in two or three months.

At the plant of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, additional furnaces in the tube department were started. The six sheet mills on the old side that are being overhauled, and the fires changed from gas to coal, will not be ready for a week or two yet.

The eight new sheet mills are running steadily as in also the Bessemer department.

Call Sent to Miners.
A circular letter has been issued to all the local unions of the United Mine Workers of America in the Pittsburgh district to pass a resolution calling for a special convention of the district or organization not later than February 23 for the purpose of transacting business. It is also proposed to investigate charges against the present district officers regarding the Irwin strike fund.

Production and Output.

COKE MEN OPTIMISTIC THAT TURN IN MARKET HAS COME.

Talk That Short Labor Supply May Be Embarrassing to
Operations Not Taken Seriously by Operators.

A GREAT PLANT

To Be Erected By Crucible Steel Company at Midland.

The largest pig steel plant in the world is to be built on the property of the Midland Steel Company at Midland, Pa., just below Beaver, by the Crucible Steel Company, which recently purchased that extensive property and is preparing to expend \$5,000,000 in improvements at that point. The official announcement concerning the plans for this mill is given in the brief statement that plans are prepared for a modern mill for the manufacture of agricultural shapes, with sufficient capacity to supply the requirements of the country.

The details of the improvements that will take place under the direction of the Crucible Steel Company are gradually being made known as estimates are secured on work that is to be done.

They include eight 60-ton open-hearth furnaces, one tilting open-hearth furnace often known as Tabolt furnace, and one electric furnace, all of which will be devoted to supplying the mills to be built at Midland, and to provide, also, a source of supply for the other mills of the Crucible Steel Company.

The plans for a blooming mill, a billet mill, the latter with sufficient capacity to care for the open-hearth plant, and for a new blast furnace, to be added to that already operating there, are about completed. The two blast furnaces, it is expected, will give the company a daily capacity of 1,000 tons of pig iron. The 250-beehive coke ovens already on the property will be supplied with coal from the new coking coal properties purchased last week in Greene county, and in a short time this supply will be brought to the site by river, as slack-water will be available between these two points.

The big agricultural shapes mill that is to be built at once will have no equal in the world for size and capacity. It is proposed to provide pressed steel for the more important parts of agricultural implements, turning it out complete and in form for the machinery for which it is intended. It will make Pittsburgh the center for this grade of material and for these particular agricultural steel products.

The bonds of the company which provide for carrying on the improvements have all been taken up, and the funds are now available. It is stated by the officials of the company that no time will be lost in putting the plans into execution and that additional room is provided for all the mills and other structures to be put up at Midland, as there are 423 acres of river bottom land all above high water level, available for use.

COMPANY'S CHANCE

To Start Coal and Coke Plant at Lake Rests With Company.

Whether or not the United Connellsville Coke Company will avail itself of the offer of the United Mine Workers to man its plant seems to be a question at this time, the probability being that the answer will depend largely upon the ability of the company to secure a market for its product.

Early last summer when a strike was declared at the plant, the company had orders ahead, it is said, and because of this fact it appealed to the international officers, regarding the point in dispute between itself and the strikers.

Month followed month, it is said, without any action being taken, it not being until Thursday last that the strike was called off.

Meanwhile the company's business was diverted elsewhere, and should it be of a mind to accept the offer made by the union, it will first have to get some orders. Until it is known what can be done in this line, the time of the starting up of the plant will be a question.

Making Full Time.

The Katherine plant of the Union Connellsville Coke Company is running 150 of the 190 ovens, and is making full time. These ovens are of the rectangular type, and the coke produced is of first-class quality. Fred C. Warman, the yard boss, is an experienced coke burner and an efficient manager.

Twelve New Tin Mills.

The officers of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company have announced they will have 12 new tin mills ready for operation by mid-summer at the Alliquippa plant.

MERCHANTS PRODUCERS STRIVE

In Vain So Far to Agree on Feasible Plan for the Organization of Central Selling Agency—Operation, Production and Shipments Last Week.

The Connellsville coke trade is still climbing upwards in operation, production, output and prices. The gains are not great, but they seem to be unhesitating. Operators are optimistic and their feeling is reflected in prices, which have advanced another notch. Steel orders are coming out, blast furnaces are blowing in and demand for coke is increasing. The furnace interests, composed chiefly of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, have been blowing in their idle ovens rapidly during the past month until they now have 70% of them in operation, producing 61% of their capacity. The merchant operators have 60% of their ovens in blast, producing 59% of their capacity. While production last week shows no gain, remaining stationary, the record shows that the merchant operations increased their output over 4,000 tons.

Shipments also rose over 600 cars and are now well over the 10,000 mark weekly. This is setting back to reasonable business again. The situation encourages the hope that the end of the first quarter will see the coke business back to fair volume and more satisfactory conditions.

There has been some newspaper talk about short labor supply, but inquiry develops the fact that it has not yet been embarrassing to operations. The coke region labor supply is elastic, due to the fact that it is largely foreign and drifts back to home during periods of depression, only to return promptly when employment is plenty. Connellsville operators do not anticipate any serious trouble in getting sufficient labor to cover their expansions.

The merchant operators are striving to emulate the Farmers of the Country and "form a more perfect union." They are still struggling with the central selling agency problem and considering suggestions. The latter are more numerous than feasible. They have also awakened to the fact that they are being seriously discriminated against in the matter of freight rates, and that some of the business they are losing to other regions is due directly to this fact. In consequence, they have filed a formal complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and will endeavor to have the matter remedied. If their contention is sustained, the effect will be to enlarge their market and light up additional ovens. This contingency is rather remote, however, as the question is a large one and will probably not be determined very promptly.

The estimated production last week was practically the same as the week before, being 322,755 tons as compared with 323,333 tons, a loss of 508 tons. The merchant ovens gained 4,169 tons, while the furnace ovens fell off 4,728 tons, due to the decreased running order from 520 days to 507 days.

The average running order of the week was 520 days as compared with 523 days the week previous. The average of the furnace ovens was 507 days and for the merchant ovens, 531 days.

Of the 16,457 furnace ovens, in operation, 60 ran seven days; 1,670 ran six days; and 15,327 ran five days.

Of the 9,774 merchant ovens, 3,327 ran six days; 3,272 ran five days; 554 ran four days; 20 ran three days; and 25 ran two days.

Of the entire 26,231 active ovens, 60 ran seven days; 6,902 ran six days; 15,599 ran five days; 534 ran four days; 20 ran three days and 25 ran two days.

Shipments for last week showed an increase of 669 cars compared with the previous week, being 10,102 cars against 9,433 cars. Shipments to Pittsburgh increased 219 cars and points west of Pittsburgh gained 450 cars, while eastern shipments decreased 100 cars.

Changes reported during the week showed a net gain of ovens in operation of 338. The H. C. Frick Coke Company fired 50 at Buckeye; 29 at Edinboro; 60 at Hecla No. 2; 190 at Mammoth, and 100 at Standard; total, 310. At the merchant plants ovens were fired as follows: 50 at Gilmore; 20 at Shirey; 12 at Brownsville; 12 at Eleanor; 12 at Hill Top; 10 at Katherine; 10 at Selon, and 10 at Francis No. 1; total 126, or a grand total of 446 ovens. Against this, Hester blew out 25, Nettle 23, and Champion 40; total, 88 ovens.

SUB-CONTRACTS LET ON TUESDAY

For Construction of New
Buckhannon & Northern
Railroad

CONNECTING FAYETTE COUNTY

Through the Pennsylvania and Lake
Erie Roads With Great Coal Fields
in Northern and Central West Vir-
ginia—Works Starts at Once.

At noon Tuesday the firm of Pat-
erson, Morgan & Louck, general con-
tractors for the construction of the
Buckhannon & Northern railroad, awarded the sub-contracts for ten
miles of the masonry. Weaver & Gil-
more, Morgantown contractors, landed
sections eight, nine, ten and eleven
of the grading contracts.

The sub-contractors have orders
to get their men and machinery on
the ground at once, and the dirt
will begin to fly in some of the
sections in less than ten days. The
contractors can begin work almost
immediately, while the out of town firms
will rush their equipment to Morgantown.

The general contractors have given
the orders to start the work, although
the chief engineer of the B. & N. has
not given the word to the Pittsburg
firm. By the time the sub-contracts
are signed and the equipment and the
men are on the field, however, the
court litigations will have reached a
point where the work can be started
and there will be no delay. Commis-
sioners in all of the condemnation
cases have now been appointed.

The following are the contractors
and their sections, announced so far:

Masonry.
Sections one to five, G. T. Fogle &
Company.
Sections 11 to 25, Pennsylvania Con-
struction Company of Pittsburg.

Sections 26 to 30, Marshall & Sales
of Roanoke, Va.

Grading.
Sections eight, nine, ten and 11,
Weaver & Gilmore of Morgantown.

Sections 16, 17 and 18, Flinn Brothers
of McKeesport.

Sections 22, 23 and 24, E. T. Martin
of Parkersburg.

All of the out of town contractors
will establish headquarters at Morgantown
within the next few days. Several
of the members of the firms are
there at present and will remain
in Morgantown to supervise the work.

The new railroad will connect the
Pennsylvania and Lake Erie railroads
to Southern Fayette county through
the big Northern and Central West
Virginia coal fields.

BIG COAL DEAL

Hutchinson Coal Company Buys Out
Rival in West Virginia.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 22.—
The Hutchinson Coal Company of
Fairmont last week purchased the
Cook Coal & Coke Company's mining
plant and other property at Meadow
Brook for \$175,000. It is a large
operation on what is known as the Can-
den Coal Company, and embraces nearly
one thousand acres. The plant is
considered one of the best along the
West Fork river.

The Hutchinson Company is becom-
ing one of the largest coal operators
in this section. Besides the mine just
acquired, it operates a mine at Mt.
Clare, one at Erie, a large one in Bel-
mont county, Ohio, and one at Mason
City. It is also opening a mine at
Wilsonburg, and another one at Lam-
bert's Run this county.

BIG COMBINATION

In Central and Southwestern Fields
Reported to Be Forming.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 22.—The
Sun today publishes the following:
"Every coal mine located in what
is known as the central and south-
western competitive fields is preparing
to enter into a combination for self-
protection and conservation of re-
sources. In defiance of the Sherman
anti-trust law. The above statement
will doubtless meet with a storm of
denials all over the country, but men
well known in every field declare that
it is true.

While the details of the plan and
the names of those most actively pro-
moting the move cannot be made pub-
lic at this time, it is authoritatively
stated that the annual tonnage of the
mines already in the combination ex-
ceeds two hundred million tons. The
principal object of the scheme is to
regulate production so as to conserve
the resources of the coal companies
and enable them to secure better
prices. The matter of economy in
methods will also form an important
part of the plans, and it is hoped to
make such changes as will secure bet-
ter results and make it possible to pay
higher rates for mining."

It is believed by the promoters that
when the combination, which is de-
signed to embrace every mine not con-
trolled by them in the country, is in
working order, competition which is
now hurting the business will be re-
duced and railroads and other large
users of fuel coal will have to pay fair
prices for their supply. Instead of
naming what they are willing to pay
for it as at present.

TABLOID FUEL.

Discovery of French Chemist Said to
Solve Big Problem.

An amazing economy in the weight
and bulk of fuel is promised by the
use of fuel tablets. The great coal
bunkers of the ocean liners of today, it
is promised, will be replaced by a few
packing boxes of the new fuel. Ex-
periments are now being carried on
by the French Ministry of War to de-
termine its efficiency. The tabloid is
an essence of gasoline distilled on a
ratio of 400 of its original volume.

It is reduced to a pasty consistency
which may be cut into tablets. The
new fuel is called "compétrolin," and
is the discovery of a French officer
who is an expert chemist. It is non-
combustible and non-explosive. For
practical use, it is diluted with a li-
quid whose formula is carefully guarded.
The tabloid fuel is expected to
work a revolution in aeronautics by re-
ducing the weight of fuel that is car-
ried to practically nothing. Scientists
have been at work on the problem of
concentrating gasoline, alcohol, and
petroleum many years, and the tablet
of fuel is said to solve problem.

NEAR MAXIMUM.

From Now on the Production of Anthra-
cite Will Not Increase.

Men familiar with the anthracite in-
dustry have come to the conclusion
that the limit of annual production
has about been reached, and that this
kind of coal is becoming more and
more a luxury, according to an ad-
vance chapter on the production of
anthracite coal, from "Mineral re-
sources of the United States, calen-
dar year 1900," prepared by E. W.
Parker, of the United States Geologi-
cal Survey. "It must be apparent
to all," the author states, "that
its use will be continued at
prices that will not reduce the cost
of living."

An Unconfirmed Rumor.
The United States Steel Corporation
is said to be casting long eyes on
the Pittsburg-Wabash Terminal, the
Wheeling & Lake Erie and the West
Side Belt railroads.

The Connellsville District

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to
Saturday, Feb. 18, 1911.

Total Ovens.	In Blast.	Name of Works.	Name of Operators.	P. O. Address.
251	100	Acme	W. J. Halsey	New York, N. Y.
10	10	Acme	W. J. Halsey	Uniontown
376	220	Albion	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
376	220	Albion	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
104	104	Albion No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
376	220	Albion No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 4	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Albion No. 5	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 6	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 7	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 8	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 9	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 10	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 11	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 12	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 13	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 14	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 15	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 16	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 17	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 18	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 19	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 20	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 21	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 22	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 23	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 24	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 25	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 26	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 27	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 28	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 29	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 30	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 31	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 32	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 33	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 34	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 35	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 36	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 37	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 38	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 39	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 40	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 41	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 42	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 43	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 44	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 45	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 46	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 47	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 48	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 49	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 50	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 51	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 52	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 53	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 54	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 55	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 56	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 57	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 58	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 59	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 60	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 61	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 62	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 63	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 64	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 65	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 66	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 67	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 68	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 69	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 70	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 71	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 72	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 73	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 74	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 75	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 76	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 77	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 78	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 79	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 80	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 81	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 82	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 83	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 84	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 85	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 86	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 87	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 88	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 89	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 90	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 91	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 92	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 93	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 94	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 95	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 96	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 97	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 98	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 99	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
122	75	Albion No. 100	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg

Orient Coke Co.,

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GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS, CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

STEEL MERGER

Of Big Independent Companies Rumored in Pittsburg.

Negotiations are pending, according
to reports from Wheeling, W. Va., for
the merger of the Labadie Iron and
Steel Company, which has plants at
Wheeling and Steubenville, O., with
the Wheeling Steel & Iron Company
with plants at Wheeling, Martin's Ferry
and Benwood, near Wheeling, both
of which companies are among the
important independent steel com-
panies producing raw steel in the mid-
dle west. It also was stated Tuesday
that the two companies were later to
be absorbed by the Republic Iron &
Steel Company, but this was said to
be without foundation.

The Labadie Iron Works, the charter
name of the former company is capi-
talized at \$10,000,000 and has a bond
issue of \$2,500,000, while the Wheel-
ing Steel & Iron Company has a capi-
tal of \$5,000,000. Both companies are
strong financially and well managed.
During the past few weeks the stock
of the Labadie Iron Works has been ad-
vancing steadily, and this mystified

brokers considerably. It is now be-
lieved that the basis for this has been
the proposed merger.

COAL PRODUCTION.

In the 23rd Bituminous District Last
Month.

SOMERSET, Feb. 16.—Nicholas
Evans, State mine inspector for the
23rd bituminous district, has filed his
annual report showing mine statistics
for Somerset county. The report is
of vast interest to those interested in
mining, and shows, among other
things, the following: There are 71
coal mines in that portion of Somerset
county embraced in the 23rd district,
which produced during the year of
1910, 6,382,183 tons of coal, of which
6,164,717 tons were shipped to market,
the remainder being used by employes
of the coal companies and in operation
of the machinery at the mines.
There was 60,298 tons of coking coal
mined, and manufactured into 40,158
tons of coke. There are 6,831 persons
employed in the coal mines in the dis-
trict, and 778 employed by coal com-
panies outside the mine.

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Sales Office: N. P. HYNDMAN, Sales Agent.
PITTSBURG, PA. H. R. HYNDMAN, Assistant Sales Agent.

New Publication of the West Virginia Geological Survey on Coal Analyses.

The West Virginia Geological Survey
has just issued Bulletin No. 2,
a volume of 400 pages, constituting a
most valuable publication relating to
the railway levels and the distance
tables of the State, in Part I, while in
Part II have been gathered into com-
pact form the analysis of all the coal
beds of the State. Also Volume V of
the general series of Forestry and
Wood Working Industries of the State,
accompanying which is a State map
showing in separate colors the ap-
proximate areas and location of the
Virgin Forests, Cut-over regions, and
Farming lands. The volume is hand-
somely illustrated and is of special im-
portance to every one interested in
lumber or in any form of the lumber
industry.

Volume V and also Bulletin No. 2
are more fully described in the general
list of the Survey's publications from
which the following details concerning
these two volumes are taken. This
list of publications can be secured by
application to the office of the West
Virginia Geological Survey, P. O. Box
443, Morgantown, W. Va.

(1) New Bulletin No. 2.—Levels
and coal analyses, published under
date of December 1st, 1910, 355
pages XVI. Part I contains a list
of railway profiles, distance tables
and elevations along all the Railways
and principal rivers of the State in a
much more detailed and accurate
manner than ever heretofore published,
as well as the elevations of all the
permanent bench marks made in West
Virginia through the precise level
work of the United States Geological
Survey up to the close of the year
1909. Part 2 takes up the coal beds
of the State and collects together all
the analyses heretofore made by the
Survey of each coal bed in regular

order from the oldest or Pocahontas
group to the highest and youngest,
at the same time correcting typo-
graphical and other errors that had
unavoidably crept into previous tables
of analyses. Many analyses are also
published for the first time, including
an elaborate series furnished by the
United States Geological Survey from
samples collected in the Pocahontas
and adjoining regions of the State.
Price, cloth, delivery charges paid by
the Survey, \$1.50 when ordered
separately, but in combination with the
general circular of publications.

Volume V.—Not ready for distribu-
tion before March 1st.

(2) New Volume V, Forestry and
Wood Industries, 500 pages, hand-
somely illustrated with 58 page plates,
and accompanying forest map folded
in pocket of cover and showing in
separate colors the virgin forests,
cut-over, and farm lands of the State,
issued under date of February 1st,
1911. This Volume describes the
principal forest trees of the State,
giving both the common and botanical
names, and tells the purposes for which
each can be used. The forests of every
county, and the history of the lumber
business in all are given along with
the estimates of the acreage of virgin
forests, cut-over lands and farm areas
still remaining in the several counties.
The Wood Working Industries of the
described along with interesting ac-
counts of the insects and other agen-
cies that destroy timber. Also a general
summary of the forest laws in other
States with valuable suggestions as
to a forest policy suitable for West
Virginia. Published in cloth only,
price, delivery charges prepaid, \$2.00,
but in combination with other publica-
tions of the Survey, see general pub-
list circular.

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"Coke low in Sulphur and Phosphorus and of strong physical structure.
"Our Coke at HERBERT WORKS is made in LONGITUDINAL OVENS and is entirely mechanically handled thus eliminating by screening all dust and dirt.
"Blossom-ash blown from ovens by new process of compressed air before coke is drawn."

ANALYSES FURNISHED ON REQUEST.

The Weekly Courier.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice, Connelville, Pa., May 1, 1879.

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H. F. SYDER, President and Managing Editor.
J. M. STIMMELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

Office, The Courier Building, 127 1/2 W. Main Street, Connelville, Pa.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 23, 1911.

THE COKE MEN'S CASE AGAINST THE RAILROADS

To those who thought the Connelville merchant coke producers had no case against the railroads before the Interstate Commerce Commission, the speeches at the dinner given by Isaac W. Semans last Friday evening must have been enlightening as well as edifying.

If D. Mannington piled up facts upon facts, and then indicated that they were merely a few examples and that he did not care to disclose the whole case of the coke producers against the railroads. The examples were sufficient to make out a good strong case however.

John P. Breunlich called attention to the fact that such freight discriminations invited the competition of by product coals at the lake front and elsewhere. While such coals might make coke from in error coal the product would be commercially competitive owing to the low price at which it could be delivered at nearby points of consumption. Thus would be the portion of the Connelville region's natural market be taken away.

John W. Bolshaw called attention to the striking fact that ten or even five years ago no set of men engaged in any sort of industrial enterprise would have dared to have called a public meeting of shippers to protest against unjust freight rates or to take legal action to remedy the matter.

This is true. Until the establishment of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the railroads were not subject to any control on the contrary they controlled in a very large degree all the machinery of government. The Connelville coke operators have known of the discrimination against them but it is only in recent years that they have had any means of redress, and they have not availed themselves of those means only because of that unfortunate lack of cohesion which has existed in their ranks.

Now that they have joined in the war for equitable freight rates perhaps they may be able to get closer together and stick together tighter than ever before.

THE COMMUNITY'S CONCERN IN THE COKE RATE FIGHT

The fight of the Connelville coke operators for more equitable freight rates on their product is the concern not of themselves alone but of this entire coke region community because it involves the growth and prosperity of the Connelville coke trade and that involves the growth and prosperity of every town and township in the region and every person therein.

If any of our business men think they have no interest in the coke rate question they were never more mistaken and they will possibly never make a more egregious error. The concern of the Connelville coke industry is the concern of us all.

The rate question is peculiarly our concern because it has been clearly shown that the Connelville region has been grossly discriminated against, that a portion of its natural market has thereby been taken away, that the establishment of equitable rates will restore that market, enlarge the demand for our coke and fire up new dredges, perhaps thousands of our new idle ovens.

Next to the Connelville merchant coke producers themselves the business interests of the coke region are most vitally interested in the success of the coke operators in their proceedings against the railroads to compel the latter to make their coke rates equitable as compared with the rates given to the competing regions of West Virginia and they should lend the movement all the assistance and encouragement they can.

STEEL MERGERS AND THEIR MORAL

The announcement that the Laclede and Wheeling steel plants are to be consolidated into one company, and that the company will probably be absorbed by the Republic Iron & Steel Company, is only another chapter in the story of steel mergers.

The steel interests have been petting closer together and the result has been that the prices of steel products and of most finished iron products have been steadily maintained at profitable figures during the last two periods of industrial and commercial depression.

The coke operators and the furnacemen do not seem to have profited by this wise example. They are still in a troubled state of division and dissension and during the bad business periods referred to they have severely suffered the pains and penalties of profitless business because of their lack of unity.

The Connelville merchant coke operators nearly made a merger two years ago. Its failure has been regretted many times since by some who were doubtful and half-hearted about the proposition when it was under consideration.

What the Connelville coke operators need most just now is a Moses with millions who can say: "I will buy your property at a fair cash price. You can take the purchase price or any part of it in stock in my company but you are not asked to invest a dollar."

Moseses are hard to find just now, yet such a Moses would undoubtedly multiply his millions.

BETTER RECIPROCITY THAN DEMOCRATIC DISTURBANCE

Without entering into a discussion of the merits or demerits of the Canadian Reciprocity measure now before the Congress and considering it merely from this viewpoint of the Standpat Protectionists, it seems to us that it should be passed as a choice of evils.

The House has passed the measure and it is now in the Senate where it is threatened with defeat by the painful process of being talked to death. The President, however, has given notice that he will call an extra session if the bill is not passed. If such extra session is called the Democrats will attempt a radical revision of the Tariff by schedule. While it is not probable that they will succeed in accomplishing anything radical their agitation of the question with the possibility that they may receive enough insurgent or special interest allies to support to change the Tariff measure in some of its features, will be sufficient to disturb business and halt again the forward movement which commercial and financial observers see approaching.

Reciprocity with Canada may not secure all the benefits to this country which its supporters expect, but it will probably not on the other hand, call down upon our devoted heads all the calamities which its opponents fear. For example one of its features is free print paper and pulp. We doubt very much whether this will benefit the newspaper publisher very much or injure the American paper mills seriously. Judging from some personal experience we have reason to suspect that there is a pretty close community of interest between the manufacturer of interest does exist there is no reason why it should in anywise be seriously disturbed by Tariff regulations.

Reciprocity was evolved by James Gillespie Blaine and was crafted upon the Protective system. The principles have dwelt together in concord ever since. We see no reason to fear that they will clash at this late date. Upon the whole Canadian Reciprocity is perhaps worth a trial.

Of one thing however we feel confident THE COUNTRY HAD BETTER TRY RECIPROCITY THAN TO HAVE THE DISRUPTION FACTOR OF A DEMOCRATIC HOUSE ON ITS HANDS AT A TIME WHEN PROSPERITY IS PREPARING AROUND THE CORNER.

THE COMPLAINT OF THE PITTSBURGH DISTRICT

To the complaint of the Pittsburgh coke operators that they are being discriminated against in the matter of freight rates, has been added that of the Connelville operator and it is limited that the steel and iron interests of the Pittsburgh district will enter a similar complaint. The comprehensive Pittsburgh district that is to say the industrial elements of Southwestern Pennsylvania will then be a unit in their demand that the undoubted discriminations practiced against them by the transportation interests be remedied and transportation tariffs equalized.

There is a suspicion in the minds of the mining and coking interests of the Pittsburgh and Connelville districts that the comparatively lower freight rates so freely accorded to other districts through a number of years past were originally given with a view to developing properties in which capital is controlling the management of the railroads were interested or in enhancing their value and that the excessive management not responsible for the condition have deemed it wise business policy to continue the encouragement of the faraway operations.

This theory is not unreasonable. It is probable that the withdrawal of these favored freight rates will have the effect of shutting down many of the West Virginia operations and cutting off much valuable traffic and it is possible that the railroads prefer to practice a little conservatism in the Pittsburgh and Connelville districts.

The products of these regions are the best of their class in the country and they will always be preferred to any others. They are also situated closest to the centers of railway interest and activity.

MINERS' CERTIFICATES, ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS

The proposition to extend to an anthracite region miners' certificates law to the bituminous regions of Pennsylvania will not find favor in the eyes of the operators. It is hard enough to get miners now.

The bill proposes that no one may be employed as an experienced miner who has not had at least two years experience in practical mining under competent supervision and has passed an examination.

The mining methods of the anthracite and bituminous regions of Pennsylvania are widely different. In the anthracite region the experienced or skilled miner confines himself to getting the coal down and his helper or helpers load it for transmission out of the mine. The helper has a chance to gain two years experience as a miner.

In the bituminous regions, mining requires little or no skill, and every one is his own helper. It would be difficult if not impossible for a bituminous aspirant to mining experience to gain two years experience under a competent miner, for the reason that under the proposed law the candidate would not be privileged to work in the mine at all. The requirement that he put in such an apprenticeship reminds us forcibly of the old couplet:

O mother may I go out to swim?
Yes, my darling daughter,
Bring your clothes on a hickory limb
But don't go near the water.

The Feeney bill forbids inexperienced miners, but provides no way where by experience may be gained.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF GREENE COUNTY'S COAL

The purchase of some two thousand acres of eastern Greene county coal by a prominent steel interest fills up another gap in the industrial holdings of that section and shortens by an other lap its actual development as a coke region.

The Coal has said and now repeats that nothing can prevent the opening up of this coking field after the coal gets in the hands of active merchant operators or steel interests who desire to erect ovens and make their own coke. The Greene county coking coal field is slowly but surely passing out of the hands of speculative holders and into the hands of operating companies. The time is approaching when Eastern Greene county must necessarily become an important part of the Lower Connelville coke region.

One of the most singular things in the history of the Connelville coke region is the reluctance with which operators entered into the Lower Connelville region. Its coal was tested a number of times and the reports were uniformly against it as a coke producing position. Yet there seems to have been no good reason for this error.

The once despised and rejected Klondike has become one of the chief cornerstones of coke production. Its coal lands which once went begging at nominal prices are now regarded as being quite as good as most of the coking coal acreage of the original coke region and all this has happened within the space of a decade.

The eastern outcrop of the Greene county coal field is practically the same as the coal on this side of the Monongahela river and it is no wonder it is being absorbed by manufacturing interests. They know a good thing when they see it even if it does sometimes take a long time to focus their vision upon it.

CONCERNING THE TAXATION OF CORPORATIONS

Since the close of last year, the efforts of Pennsylvania corporations have been struggling with their books and accounts endeavoring to dig out of them answers to all the questions in arithmetic contained in the blue and yellow blanks with which they are deluged by the State and Federal Governments.

If the government of the state and nation keep on piling taxes upon the corporations and putting them to all manner of vexatious requirements there will be fewer corporations in the country ere long.

The corporate form of business is so much more elastic and convenient than the old-fashioned partnership that with very few exceptions the partnership evolved into corporations so that the vast bulk of the business of the country is now done by corporations.

The numerous corporation laws are all aimed at the big corporations which are denominated Trusts though the name is a misnomer, but they are more trouble to the small corporations whose systems of bookkeeping are sometimes very simple and much lacking in those summaries of detail which are required by the annual reports.

The big corporations, on the other hand not only keep such a tally but they have plenty of skilled accountants to compile their reports on short notice.

In view of the universality of the corporation and the great number of smaller corporations representing less than \$10,000 capital we think there should be some exemption and a sort of form of certificate which would operate that corporation from both taxation and trouble. They should be put in the same class with business partnerships and taxed with them.

It is hardly possible however that such a measure will receive consideration in Pennsylvania at present. The legislators are too busy to spend more money than ever and they want the corporations to foot the bills.

DRILLING GAS WELLS THROUGH COAL SEAMS

The danger of drilling gas wells through coal seams is apparent in West Virginia as well as in Pennsylvania but the West Virginia people suggest a different manner of dealing with the question.

It is proposed to enact a law requiring the drillers of all such wells to report their exact locality to the mining and county authorities for the purpose of becoming a matter of record. It is also forbidden to drill well within a certain distance of the mouth of any coal mine.

But there is in the bill no regulation as to the manner of drilling the gas well. In Pennsylvania the court set down a rule respecting this. The West Virginia legislators having this bill in mind might be able to improve it by consulting the decision of Judge Van Saecken.

THE NAOMI MINE QUESTION SETTLED

Whether or not the Naomi Coal Company wanted the coal of Liza both Moore in a workmanlike and economical manner, a question which agitated the Fayette county courts two summer ago has been effectually settled by the purchase of the coal on the part of the company. The solution of the differences between the parties ought to be satisfactory to all of them.

The litigation was not, however, without its uses. It established the rule that proper mining of the Fayette vein should recover 80% of the coal and the percentage was not too low. It might be added that we may expect by the use of improved methods and appliances to see the percentage sensibly increased in the near future.

The News finds it hard to believe that the Western Maryland and will make Connelville a town of hard yet as we have explained it is hard to under-

stand how the Western Maryland can avoid doing so. The Lake Erie yards may remain at Dickerson Run but it is hard to understand just how the Western Maryland can mix itself up by sharing these accommodations. Such an arrangement could hardly be more than temporary for the Western Maryland is only a source of Connelville reflecting its prosperity upon the coke region. Let us be thankful for what we have and hope for more.

The county stone pile promises to do a good business this winter.

The reported deficiencies in coke region labor may be inconsequential to the coke operators but it is a heartening news to have heard for some time that the coke region is not in a bad way and the correction spells renewed prosperity.

An oral agreement is just as good as a written one if it can be proven. It is sometimes difficult to produce the proof hence the difficulty of settling agreements by writing. One of the parties may die in the meantime.

The West Virginia coal operators are said to have no objection to Canadian Reciprocity and neither would the Pittsburgh district operators if they enjoyed equitable freight rates.

The Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce voted like a splintered shaft in considering and determining the value of the coke region. The movement exists nothing and many minds.

Mine accidents are slowly decreasing in the Connelville region. This is undoubtedly due to the improvement in the mines and the strict rule enforced in operation but it does not mean the mine industry is not in a precarious state in his own opinion.

The coal production of West Virginia is said to be a decided increase. Perhaps Pennsylvania would have shown a larger increase if it were not for the fact that the coke region is not in a bad way.

The Connelville coke trade continues to boom.

The Pennsylvania and kinds of Penna. are preparing to do what they can.

The night riders are galloping away. It is a pity for justice.

The Washington Observer wants to know how a man can get a job in the coke region. He says that the coke region is a place where a man can get a job in the coke region.

The Connelville coke operators have a fight on their hands. They are fighting for equitable freight rates.

Several Somerset county farmers have been arrested for selling their produce at a lower price than the market.

The General Utilities Company of Pennsylvania is planning to build a new power plant in the Connelville region.

The top of Davidson's house has been found to be in a bad way. It is a pity for the family.

The Splitlog Drag might be used to advantage in the New river.

Star Junction wants a state income tax. It is a pity for the community.

The Commercial beekeepers are no longer content with the introducts.

The Bell telephone is absorbing some of the States good men. Let us hope it will stop there.

New York society has gone in for prize fighting. With commendable gusto they have elected the fighters to their own membership.

The \$50,000,000 State road bill may be all right but it looks like an effort to make the Pennsylvania road bill a thing of the past.

It is reported that the large and growing lot of the Official Organ was sold to the Connelville region. It is a pity for the community.

The Connelville region is gradually taking on the look of a hope to the people.

The Lonsinging miner who tried to break his way into the mine to have his name put in the list of the miners is a bit of a fool.

The Union station of the Western Maryland and the Lake Erie will be something of a challenge to the place. The J. & O. and the Pennsylvania ought to think it over now.

bridge over the Tough this summer. This is the psychological period in which to consider the construction of a new bridge at or near the same bridge and in one of the coming business centers of Connelville.

Nothing but stern justice will break up the habit of blocking a city lane in our mines.

The Harrisburg high way scheme is comprehensive and expensive but the Pennsylvania public has been suffering for some time past. We will now see whether they really meant it.

Russia just cannot keep on handing out gold. When Russia demands her bill to intelligently and judiciously govern her people and her territory she will have to pay for it.

The court of last resort has decided that the railroads are not to be taxed as public utilities. This is a pity for the community.

The county is showing some healthy tones.

The Groundhog is right on the job.

Great of Brownsville would be some better if it were not for the fact that it is a town of hard yet as we have explained it is hard to under-

The Federal Bureau of Mines is proving its worth.

The Butler county court has decided that the railroads are not to be taxed as public utilities. This is a pity for the community.

The Western Maryland is making a fight for its life. It is a pity for the community.

The census figures are often very misleading. It is a pity for the community.

My whole has established its right to be a part of the community. It is a pity for the community.

The Fick veterans are so proud of their service. It is a pity for the community.

The West Penn is spreading out. It is a pity for the community.

A regular feature of the freight rates on the coke region is that the coke region is a place where a man can get a job in the coke region.

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New York society has gone in for prize fighting. With commendable gusto they have elected the fighters to their own membership.

S. Ray Shelby Announces His Candidacy for District Attorney.



S. Ray Shelby

S. Ray Shelby announces his candidacy for the nomination for District Attorney of Fayette county. He is a native born citizen of this county and has been practicing law in this county for many years. He is a member of the Fayette county bar and has been elected to the office of District Attorney in 1908. He is a man of high character and ability and is well qualified for the office. He is a native born citizen of this county and has been practicing law in this county for many years. He is a member of the Fayette county bar and has been elected to the office of District Attorney in 1908. He is a man of high character and ability and is well qualified for the office.

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William McClelland Announces His Candidacy for Prothonotary.

William McClelland announces his candidacy for the office of Prothonotary of Fayette county. He is a native born citizen of this county and has been practicing law in this county for many years. He is a member of the Fayette county bar and has been elected to the office of Prothonotary in 1908. He is a man of high character and ability and is well qualified for the office. He is a native born citizen of this county and has been practicing law in this county for many years. He is a member of the Fayette county bar and has been elected to the office of Prothonotary in 1908. He is a man of high character and ability and is well qualified for the office.

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THE INDEPENDENT COKE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION OF FAYETTE COUNTY EXPRESS THEIR DISSATISFACTION WITH FREIGHT RATES.

WHEREBY GIVEN, That final account of Harry C. Gilman has been filed in the Office, and will be presented for allowance and confirmation of March 4, 1911, and he confirmed and allowance be shown to the Commissioner.

Office Uniontown Pa.,
1911 WILLIAM McCrother, Auditor.

uers. All Languages Spoken.

SCOTSDALE HAS MANY ENROLLED.

Those Who are Members of Chamber of Commerce There.

ALL INTERESTS REPRESENTED

Expect to Get Farmers of the Vicinity To Come in As Idea for Bigger, Better Town, Appeals to Them—As Beneficial Move.

SCOTSDALE, Feb. 21.—Nothing of a public nature in Scottdale has been taken to with such approval as the formation of the Chamber of Commerce. Headed by R. H. Parker of the firm of J. S. Parker Company and with an able corps of officers and directors members have been coming in rapidly. Within the next two weeks it is asserted by the organization committee that there will be over 200 members enrolled. To have at least 300 members is the aim.

The Board of Directors are called to meet next Tuesday evening for organization. There will likely be an Executive Committee of five members elected and these will be responsible to the board and the latter in turn to the Chamber of Commerce.

Those who have already enrolled in the organization are as follows:

Charles E. Albert, Roy L. Aultman, D. S. Aultman, John R. Byrne, F. L. Brown, J. P. Brennen, S. C. Bosworth, Byrne Bottling Works, Wm. Butler, J. A. Barnhart, T. N. Brownfield, J. W. Brooks, E. J. Buttnermore, W. J. Barkell, D. R. Blower, J. Howard Cramer, C. A. Colborn, Jesse S. Cook, W. H. Clingerman, W. I. Cotoia, Thos. J. Diskin, Thos. W. Dawson, John G. Darling, H. M. Davis, W. J. Doorley, E. F. DeWitt, J. I. Dick, H. A. Davis, W. K. Ehrhardt, R. P. Ellis, Weaver Eicher, W. S. Esche, John F. Eicher, C. H. Eicher, F. B. Folk, J. C. French, C. M. Fleming, Wm. Ferguson, J. W. Fitzsimons, Dr. W. H. Fetter, J. Falk, Lee Goldenstein, R. E. Griffith, W. S. Goshorn, W. A. Gordon, J. F. Grantham, Chas. S. Hall, W. R. Hill, James B. Hurst, W. P. Hurst, M. L. Hasness, J. T. Hambry, M. D. Hastings, S. K. Hockenberry, James B. Hogg, E. A. Humphries, Robert L. Hill, Thos. J. Hill, Charles M. Haines, H. R. Hurst, J. S. Johnston, Geo. C. Jarrett, Harry A. Jackson, W. L. Kelly, W. N. Kelly, C. F. Kelly, R. Kridel, A. L. Keister, B. F. Keister, J. T. Keithley, J. W. Kennedy, E. A. Keller, C. L. Kuhn & Son, John Krichbaum, James M. Kennell, J. C. Kenney, Harry Krumer, B. R. Kelly, John S. Loucks, A. S. Livengood, H. A. Lewis, Chas. H. Loucks, Roy K. Loucks, M. S. Loucks, Dr. L. H. Leitell, T. W. Lips, Harry Laughrey, E. R. Loucks, S. A. Lowe, D. B. McClain, McBeth & Taylor, C. C. McCracken, J. Marks, M. Miller & Bro., Dr. C. L. Markle, P. J. Matloy, J. P. K. Miller, L. A. Miller & Bros., Frank W. Moorehead, Dr. J. H. Marvin, C. A. Murphy, H. G. Martz, Rev. D. W. Mitchell, S. R. Morris, J. I. Murphy, Rev. D. W. Michael, M. Magle, C. Lee Mellinger, C. Meader, J. W. Newbraugh, P. M. Newcomer, A. Nelly, J. E. Newingham, B. P. Overholt, J. P. Owens, A. C. Overholt, R. H. Parker, J. S. Parker, J. S. Peters, R. P. Percy, F. V. Percy, Porter & Stoner, P. O. Peterson, James H. Poole, W. Newton Porter, N. C. Peterson, A. J. Porter, Albert L. Jorier, G. K. Kelly, E. H. Reid, M. A. Renner, J. L. Kayser, Rhodes & Bradley, J. W. Ruth, H. Y. Rogers, Thomas H. Rutherford, Josiah Reynolds, F. M. Richey, Jr., W. P. Stauffer, Scottdale Foundry & Machine Co., J. A. Stauffer, J. R. Smith, A. J. Strickler, E. L. Stoner, J. T. Sayers, John D. Sisley, W. W. Seeman, Robt. Skemp, H. Springer, John M. Stauffer, Jud T. Strickler, J. E. Tinsman, M. M. Trout, J. C. Trimble, Taylor & Wherry, W. A. Todd, A. J. Thomas, Landis Tanager, C. H. Uley, P. C. Wray, O. D. Wetner, Will A. White, Wiley & Melinger, Chas. S. Wiley, J. W. Wiley, W. Samsen Wiley, Dr. W. J. Whitour, Dr. E. P. Weddell, O. S. Weaver, J. M. Zimners.

MRS. LYDIA SMITH.

Aged Mother of Mrs. F. E. Markell Died on Thursday.

Following a lingering illness due to the infirmities of old age, Mrs. Lydia Bryce Smith, aged 94 years, mother of Mrs. F. E. Markell, died Thursday at 6 o'clock at the Markell residence, No. 418 North Pittsburgh street. For the past few years Mrs. Smith had been in feeble health. Deceased was born in Westmoreland county and was a daughter of the late Andrew and Lydia VanNort Bryce. When a young woman she was married in Washington county to C. B. Smith, a prominent resident of that county. Mr. Smith died 39 years ago. Deceased was a member of the First Presbyterian church and for the greater part of the past two years she had made her home with Mr. and Mrs. Markell. Up until that time she made her home alternately with Mrs. Markell, Mrs. E. T. Williams, the latter of St. Louis, Mo., and other children. Mrs. Smith at one time resided at Monongahela, Pa. She is survived by the following children: James H. Smith, a member of the Allegheny county bar, Mrs. F. E. Markell of Connelville; Attorney Samuel H. Smith of Joplin, Mo.; Mrs. E. T. Williams of St. Louis, Mo.; Alex. V. Smith of Baxter Springs, Kan.; eleven grandchildren and three great grandchildren also survive. Funeral services will be held from the Markell residence this evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. J. L. Prouditt, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, assisted by Rev. R. C. Wolf, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, will officiate. The funeral party will leave tomorrow on the P. R. R. train, due here at 10:47 A. M., for Monongahela, Pa., where the interment will be made. Rev. McKee of Monongahela will conduct short services at the grave.

WRITES FROM KANSAS.

John R. Brooks Says the Winter Has Been Mild and Open.

John R. Brooks, formerly of Springfield township, but for some twenty years tilling the Kansas soil and reading The Courier to keep in touch with the old home and the old people, writes concerning his country in the following interesting manner: "We are having a nice, mild open winter. There have been dry spells with little snow, but it is raining some this morning. Wheat is looking fairly well and stock is doing fine. Will give prices received here: Wheat from 75 to 80 cents a bushel; corn, 46 cents; oats 35 to 40 cents; barley, 40 cents; cattle 7 to 10 cents, live weight; hogs 7 cents. Horses are selling high. Butcher 20 cents; eggs 20c; chickens 5 to 10 cents a pound. Hay is worth from \$10 to \$12 a ton. Last summer was very dry and crops were poor. I don't want to burden you with local news but thought some of my old Fayette friends might like to hear from Kansas."

S. G. MARTZ DEAD

Well Known West Side Resident Expired on Friday Morning.

Simon G. Martz, Assessor of the Seventh ward, died Friday morning at his late home No. 366 South Ninth street, Greensburg, following a lingering illness. Mr. Martz had been ill for the past two years and had been confined to his bed for eight weeks. Cancer of the liver was the cause of his death. Had he lived until next Wednesday he would have celebrated his 65th birthday anniversary.

Deceased was born and reared on a farm in Somerset county and was a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Martz. Up until ten years ago, when he came to the West Side to reside, he spent practically all his life at Greensburg, Pa. He was a prominent resident of that place. He was census enumerator, Assessor, Constable, School Director of Greensburg, and for eight years he taught school there. At the time of his death he was serving his second year as Assessor of the Seventh ward. Mr. Martz since coming to Connelville won many friends who regret to learn of his death. At the age of 24 years Mr. Martz united with the Lutheran church and since coming to Connelville he attended the Trinity Lutheran church as long as his health would permit. Mr. Martz was twice married. His first wife was Miss Hannah Stauffer, a prominent young woman of Mt.

Pleasant. To this union two sons survive, Henry, a West Penn conductor, and Alvey Martz, both at home. His second wife was Miss Sadie Kennel of Somerset. To this union one child, who died in infancy, was born. In addition to his widow and two sons Mr. Martz is survived by the following brothers: Noah, of Hyndman; Eli, Jonathan and Solomon, of Greensburg; Herman of Scottdale; also the following sisters: Mrs. Lydia Waughman of Stoyestown; Mrs. Lena Hughes of Greensburg; Mrs. Mary Mason of the West Side; and Mrs. Susan Baker of Scottdale. Funeral services will be held from his late home Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. E. B. Burgess, pastor of the Trinity Lutheran Church, will officiate.

FARMER HELD

Neri Eicher Accused of Attacking and Turning Out His Wife.

Neri Eicher, a Springfield township farmer, was held for court Friday afternoon by Squire W. P. Clark on a charge of assault and battery brought against him by his wife Jennie. Eicher was arrested Friday morning in town while driving a wagonload of ties, by Constable J. W. Mitchell. When brought before Judge Justice he waived a hearing and furnished \$500 bail for his appearance at court.

According to the wife she prepared her husband's breakfast as usual on Thursday morning. When he did not appear she was rather disturbed and was much surprised to look across the field and behold him taking his morning meal at the home of his father.

When Eicher returned she questioned him regarding his actions. A quarrel followed, and she alleges that he kicked her in the side, choked her and threw her to the floor. To complete his assault, she claims he caught her by the feet and after dragging her out onto the stone porch shot the door in her face and locked it. Mrs. Eicher was told to "go" she claims.

As her two children were still in the house she would not follow the instructions to "go," but returned for them. One is only three months old, while the other is two years old. With these she made the trip to Connelville yesterday, on foot, a distance of about five miles. Going before Squire Clark she made information against the man.

Mrs. Eicher claims her husband's parents are the cause of the trouble. She is staying with her mother in this city for the time being.

FOREIGNER IS KILLED BY TRAIN.

Bruno Piccola Met Death on Southwest Tracks Near Pittsburgh Street.

While walking along the Pennsylvania tracks near the North Pittsburgh street crossing Friday about 8 o'clock, a little boy suddenly stumbled over a body lying between the tracks. It frightened him. Running to the store of Tony Spinella, a short distance away, he secured help and it was discovered that the body was that of Bruno Piccola, who had but a few minutes before been a customer at the Spinella store.

WIFE COMING TO MEET HIM

Amount Paid Is Not Stated

She and Children Should Have Landed on Friday in New York But They Will Not Find Husband—Body Badly Mangled.

As the body was picked up those in the party that gathered about the remains remembered that the wife of the dead man and his four children were on their way to this country and would arrive in Connelville in a few days.

THE TRESSLER CASE HAS BEEN SETTLED.

West Penn Electric Company Reaches Agreement With Plaintiff.

A settlement in the \$25,000 damage suit brought by Jesse H. Tressler against the West Penn Electric Company for the death and injury of his two daughters at South Connelville in the summer of 1908 has been effected and the case is closed. The plaintiff's attorney, R. S. Matthews, has entered satisfaction on the records in the case at Uniontown. The terms of the settlement were not made public, but the amount was not near the two claims of \$15,000 and \$10,000 that were entered.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse M. Tressler were the plaintiffs in a case for \$10,000, their daughter, Hazel Tressler, suing for \$15,000 in another action.

Both cases grew out of the unfortunate accident at South Connelville on July 28, 1908, when Cecil Ray Tressler, aged 12, a daughter of Jesse M. Tressler, came in contact with a heavily charged wire and was almost instantly killed. The wire, which hung from a pole near the plaintiff's residence, had become disconnected at the end near the ground and lay concealed in the grass.

At the same time, the other end came in contact with a wire carrying a high voltage. Hazel Tressler was with her sister Cecil when the latter was killed. In an endeavor to help and assist her, Hazel came in contact with the child's body while it was still receiving the full force of the current.

The shock threw her three or four rods and resulted in what are claimed to be permanent injuries, consisting chiefly in disorder of the nerves and head. Jesse Tressler filed the suit for his daughter, who is now 18 years of age.

The plaintiff was represented by Attorneys Sterling, Higbee and Matthews, Leo Brownfield acting for the electric company. The case would have come up for trial on next Tuesday.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.

SOMERSET, Feb. 21.—(Special.)—On Wednesday morning Mrs. Mary Githier Davis, wife of Capt. Augustus C. Davis, was found dead in bed, her death having resulted from a complication of diseases, and partly from the effects of a severe fall which she sustained several weeks ago. Mrs. Davis was a sister of Attorney Paul S. Galtier of Greensburg.

The Teachers' Institute at Dawson Will Be a Treat in Education.

The teachers of the Dawson public schools will hold a teachers' institute Saturday, February 25, in Cochran Memorial church. A very excellent program has been arranged and all patrons and friends of the schools are invited. The best of local talent and a number of visiting instructors will participate in the program. The music will be a special feature. The board of education is composed of J. Allen Crawford, A. C. Brown, H. J. Bell, A. Van Horn, P. C. McGibbons and William Fairchild, while the teachers are Roy L. Scott, Kathryn Bailey, Martha Rowan and Alpha French. The program is as follows: Forenoon session, 9:45. Invocation, Rev. H. M. Carnahan; duet, Helen Bell Rush, Alverda Snyder; address of welcome, Harry J. Crawford; response, Prof. G. H. Schwab; music, Girls' chorus; address, "Winning the Boy," Sung, William H. Wentzel; recitation, Daisy Connelly; address, "The Dull Pupil," Dr. H. J. Bell; query master, J. Allen Crawford.

Girls' Chorus, Helen Bell Rush, Helen Ray Sherbondy, Ester Wiggins, Margaret Ober, Gladys Laughrey, Kathryn Richter, Flora Mae Joseph.

Two Men Killed at Dunbar Saturday, One on Railroad, One by Trolley Car.

Jacob Poetz, an aged and respected citizen of Dunbar, was instantly killed Saturday evening by the Pennsylvania passenger train due at Dunbar from Uniontown at 5:35 P. M. The accident was something that has been looked for at this crossing on the Pennsylvania railroad known as McGee's crossing, at the foot of the hill leading to the Catholic church and about a quarter of a mile this side of Peachin station.

Mr. Poetz had been to Dunbar and had just gotten shaved and started for his home. When crossing the tracks the train coming around the bend of the hill, killing him instantly. The only marks on his body were bruises on his face and his right arm was cut off. The deceased was the father of Rev. C. J. Poetz, pastor of the St. Aloysius Catholic church and has made his home with him since his wife died two years ago this month. Mr. Poetz was in his 78th year and was hard of hearing. He had been in poor health for the past several weeks.

FOREIGNER IS KILLED BY TRAIN.

Bruno Piccola Met Death on Southwest Tracks Near Pittsburgh Street.

While walking along the Pennsylvania tracks near the North Pittsburgh street crossing Friday about 8 o'clock, a little boy suddenly stumbled over a body lying between the tracks. It frightened him. Running to the store of Tony Spinella, a short distance away, he secured help and it was discovered that the body was that of Bruno Piccola, who had but a few minutes before been a customer at the Spinella store.

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The plaintiff was represented by Attorneys Sterling, Higbee and Matthews, Leo Brownfield acting for the electric company. The case would have come up for trial on next Tuesday.

Found Dead in Bed. SOMERSET, Feb. 21.—(Special.)—On Wednesday morning Mrs. Mary Githier Davis, wife of Capt. Augustus C. Davis, was found dead in bed, her death having resulted from a complication of diseases, and partly from the effects of a severe fall which she sustained several weeks ago. Mrs. Davis was a sister of Attorney Paul S. Galtier of Greensburg.

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POPULATION OF MANY BOROUGHES.

All Those of Fayette County Have Now Been Announced.

THE RIVER TOWNS ARE IN LEAD

Dunbar Shows Healthy Size and Ranks Well Towards the Fore—Fairchance Ahead of Everson by Just One Markleysburg the Smallest.

The census bureau on Saturday afternoon issued the figures for the 1910 population of Pennsylvania boroughs and many of them were of particular interest to Fayette citizens. None of the boroughs announced Saturday is anywhere in the running with Connelville and Uniontown. The nearest approach is South Brownsville with 3,913. The Brownsvilles, including Brownsville, South Brownsville and West Brownsville, West Brownsville being in Washington county, show a combined population of 5,305. This will no doubt be disappointing to the river residents who have not hesitated to claim from 10,000 to 12,000 for their community. There is, however, a populous territory surrounding Brownsville which in all probability makes the business population in excess of

the 15,000 mark. The development of the Lower Connelville coke region during the past decade has brought results and as a consequence eliminating Connelville and Uniontown, the Monongahela river towns show the greater size. South Brownsville, Bellevue, Brownsville and Fayette City are all over the 2,000 mark. Dunbar comes to the front as leading the boroughs in the northern end of the county, excluding Connelville, of course, with 1,970. The narrow margin of one puts Fairchance ahead of Everson in following Dunbar. Point Marion and Vanderbit, the latter being Fayette county's newest borough, are also in the 1,000 class.

Masontown, Dawson and Smithfield are not far behind the thousand mark with 880, 818 and 749. The baby borough is Markleysburg with 227 although Ohioyle is of diminutive proportions also, having 235. The figures of all the boroughs in Fayette county are as follows:

Uniontown 13,910
Connelville 12,845
South Brownsville 3,913
Brownsville 2,921
Fayette City 2,921
Dunbar 1,970
Fairchance 1,729
Everson 1,729
Point Marion 1,350
Vanderbit 1,350
Masontown 880
Dawson 818
Smithfield 749
Ohioyle 235
Markleysburg 227

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Meigsdale outdistanced Somerset by a good margin in Somerset county. Meigsdale has 3,741 against 2,612 for Somerset. Saturday's figures give the population of several smaller boroughs in Somerset.

Appended are the figures announced

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CASH MAIL ORDER FEED MILLS

Located at Scottdale, Pa. J. E. Pritts Owner and Manager. My prices are right, my goods are right and my system of doing business is right.

I WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.

Just give me a trial order and I will convince you. Every feed consumer in the county should compare my prices with competitors prices, and then spend his money where he can buy the most and best feeds for the money.

Corn, per bushel.....58c

Oats, per bushel.....43c

Wheat, per bushel.....\$1.00

Pure Corn and Oats Chop, 100 lbs. \$1.25

Pure Corn Chop, 100 lbs. \$1.15

Best Winter Wheat Bran, 100 lbs. \$1.30

Red Dog (Middlings), 100 lbs. \$1.60

White Winter Wheat Middlings, 100 lbs. \$1.50

Cotton Seed Meal (41% protein) 100 lbs. \$1.70

Alfalfa Meal, 100 lbs. \$1.30

Oil Meal, 100 lbs. \$2.10

PRITTS' COW FEED has no equal for butter and milk, contains 20 lbs. to the hundred of each of the following: Pure corn chop, cotton seed meal, alfalfa meal, bran and middlings. Guaranteed analysis 15 to 27 per cent. Protein and 5 to 8 per cent. fat. Price per 100 pounds.....\$1.50

PRITTS' HORSE FEED. Just try it. Contains 25 lbs. to the 100 of each of the following: Pure corn and oats chop, alfalfa meal, bran and white middlings. Guaranteed analysis, Protein 14 to 16 per cent. Fat 4 to 5 per cent. Price, per 100 pounds.....\$1.40

PRITTS' DRY MASH for Poultry \$2.50 per 100 lbs. Contains beef scraps, alfalfa meal, oil meal, cotton seed meal, bran, middlings, ground corn, ground oats, ground wheat and charcoal. 1 is the best feed on the market for poultry.

SCRATCHING FEED \$1.75 per 100 lbs. Contains one-third each cracked corn, wheat and oats.

MAIL ME A TRIAL ORDER and examine the goods and if they are not entirely satisfactory return them to me by freight at my expense any I will mail you check for the amount of bill and trouble as I have nothing but the best grades of grain and feed to offer and I know they will satisfy you. Freight prepaid on all orders of 500 pound or more to your station on B. & O. R. R., or P. R. R., not exceeding 20 miles from Scottdale, Pa.

Bags 5 cents each, (they are not included with price of grain and feed) but will be redeemed at price paid for them at mill. Mail orders only.

J. E. PRITTS, Lock Box 2, Scottdale, Pa. Bell Phone 35-L

The above prices good to February 28th. This ad. will appear in each day's issue of each week.

REGISTER AND CLERK'S NOTICE.

The following Executors, Administrators, Guardians and Trustees have settled their respective accounts in the office of the Register and Clerk of Orphans' Court, and same will be presented for confirmation to the Orphans' Court of Fayette county, at the Court House, Uniontown, on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1911

No. Estate of Accounts.

1-Johnston Philip L. George Johnston and Doris Johnston, executors.....Nov. 12, 1910

2-Cochran, Mark Joseph Cochran and Frank P. Cochran, administrators.....Nov. 15, 1910

Naomi Coal Company Pays \$1,145,000 To Mrs. Moore for Big Coal Tract.

The Naomi Coal Company yesterday closed a deal for 1,000 acres of Pittsburgh or River vein coal, the consideration being \$1,145,000. Mrs. Elizabeth Moore of Greensburg was the owner of the coal. The tract had been under lease to the Naomi Coal Company and in the past two or three years there had been considerable litigation between Mrs. Moore and the Naomi company.

The deed of Mrs. Moore, yesterday, was placed on file by Attorney L. B. Brownfield, conveying 1,000 acres of 9-foot coal located in Washington township Fayette county and Rostraver township Westmoreland county to the Naomi Coal Company, of Pittsburgh for \$1,145,000. At the same time Attorney D. W. McDonald placed on file in the register and recorder's office the mortgage of the Naomi Coal Company for \$1,145,000.

The deed is dated January 15 and is intended to bear that date, although actually executed February 15. The mortgage of the Naomi Coal Company is guaranteed by a bond issue of \$1,145,000. Five per cent gold bonds in denominations of \$1,000 each and payable in full in January 1941 with the Safe Deposit & Trust Company of Greensburg, as trustee. The deed is signed by Elizabeth S. Moore and is witnessed by Edward L. Robbins and W. A. Kunkle.

The coal is in three tracts. The first consisting of 1,000 acres is located in Rostraver and Washington townships, the second consists of 71.88 acres and is located in Washington township and the third tract has 78.57 acres in it, being located in Rostraver township.

The deed conveys together with the coal underlying the surface all the mining rights together with all improvements, ways, waterways, water courses appurtenances and everything pertaining thereto. No restrictions are imposed as to the support of the surface after the coal has been removed.

FRICK VETS GUESTS OF THOMAS LYNCH.

Handsomely Entertained at
Greensburg Home Saturday Evening

WITH EXECUTIVE HEADS

Of the Big Coke Company, There Being Forty-seven Veterans and Only Three Absentees of the Veterans and Others Who Were Invited

Saturday evening, February 18, will long be a memorable date to the members of the Veterans Association, of the H. C. Frick Coke Company and a number of their friends. Mr. Thomas Lynch, President of the company, had invited the Vets and the executives of the company to be his guests at his Greensburg home and of those receiving invitations but three sent letters of regret. Hugh Cull, a Veteran formerly Superintendent of the Trotter Vatter Company now living in Easton, Md., James S. Mack, Superintendent of the Standard plant absent on account of a death in his family, and Clay F. Lynch in charge of the Steel Corporation's coal fields in Illinois.

According to one of the Vets they have never been entertained before comparatively speaking. Don't ask me to describe it, he said in speaking of the affair. I simply can't. I never attended anything like it before and never expect to again.

Business was talked and only so much and good will were allowed to be present. Mr. Lynch acted as toastmaster and any one who knows his ability in this line knows that nothing was lacking. Among those making short talks were:

J. W. Anawalt, President of the Union Supply Company; P. J. Tormay of Trotter, one of the oldest superintendents and of course a veteran; J. A. Barnhart of Scottsdale, chief clerk; Charles B. Parker of Pittsburgh, chief auditor; Austin King of Scottsdale, chief mine inspector; W. C. Mullin of Uniontown, superintendent at Conitental No. 1; Patrick Vullen of Leek, mine inspector for the Southern district; W. H. Clingerman of Scottsdale, General Superintendent; and J. P. K. Miller of Scottsdale, chief engineer.

A fine photograph of Mr. Lynch was presented to each guest. The engraving on the frame was appropriate and unique, including a replica of a tippie, a block of ovens, railroad track with loaded and empty cars, a scraper and hose pick and shovel. The Frick of ficos in Scottsdale the initials of the recipient and F. V. A. the monogram of the Frick Veterans Association. The hours were from 7 until 11:30 the south of Greensburg guests returning on a special West Penn car. Those present were:

J. W. Anawalt, Stephen Arkwright, W. J. Ashin, J. M. Atcheson, J. A. Barnhart, James A. Childs, W. H. Clingerman, Hugh Close, D. H. Coble, James A. Cowan, J. E. Crisswell, C. F. Downing, Thomas W. Dawson, C. J. Farson, Harry A. Fisher, Charles B. Franks, William Gates, H. W. Giles, John W. Hanel, M. L. Hays, G. E. Huttelmaier, J. C. Keek, Philip Keller, Austin King, F. J. Locke, James Lynch, John Lynch, Thomas Lynch, J. P. K. Miller, W. C. Mullin, Patrick Vullen,

from beneath

The mortgage bears the signatures of W. S. Kuhn of Pittsburgh, president of the Naomi Coal Company and D. L. Dillinger, president of the Safe Deposit & Trust Company of Greensburg, the trustees of the mortgage.

The suit of the Naomi Coal Company against Mrs. Moore tried in July and August 1909 involved many important questions of interest to the mining industry. Mrs. Moore first went into court and asked that the lease of the Naomi company be forfeited. The coal company applied for an injunction preventing Mrs. Moore from carrying out certain announced intentions and after many ramifications the case came up for final adjustment as a suit in equity.

The claim set up by Mrs. Moore was that the Naomi Coal Company was mining a tract of coal owned by her and leased by them in negligent manner whereby she was the loser of large sums of money. She claimed that where from 90 to 95 per cent of coal should have been mined and paid for by the company, but 50 to 60 per cent of the coal had been taken out and that from the eastern portion of the mine causing her a loss of 7,000,000 bushels of coal for which she claimed \$75,000. Many expert witnesses were called on both sides. Engineers for the coal company testified that owing to the strata of limestone overlying the coal in dispute it was impossible to mine the full percentage.

The preponderance of testimony by experts of the coal company was to the effect that the coal was being mined as clean as possible. Mining engineers for Mrs. Moore claimed that the use of machines by the Naomi company caused a great loss of coal in the Naomi mine.

The suit was the longest of its character ever tried in Fayette county. The litigation was really never closed until the sale of the property was consummated yesterday.

C. A. Muse, J. D. McCreery, Charles B. Parker, D. Morris Pigman, Charles A. Ritchey, C. H. Spencer, W. A. Todd, P. J. Tormay and W. W. Yahner

NEW COAL COMPANY

Is Being Organized With Holdings Up Laurel Hill Valley

With a view of forming one large coal and coke company the holdings to consist of those of the small owners throughout that section of Somerset county in the vicinity of Humbert, Cyrus W. Kutz of Reading and ex-Senator H. D. Green were in this city conferring with Attorney F. E. Youck. The company will be capitalized at \$300,000 to start with and will likely be called the Laurel Hill Valley Coal & Coke Company.

C. W. Kutz is general manager of the Laurel Hill Lumber Company who owns over \$5,000 acres of the land that will go in on the deal located about three miles north of Leno. Shares will sell at \$50 apiece and plans are being made to put the business in shape so that it can be handled in Wall street. The largest part of the expense in the beginning will be the obtaining of the abstracts of titles and the civil engineer's report.

The company may be sold out before actual work is started on the working of the lands and before it is incorporated according to present plans. The articles of association have already been signed by the following: John R. Gomer, George B. Schaffer of Reading, Albert Knabb of Pittsburgh, John W. Hanna of New Centerville and Mary F. Mezzler of Mills. Others interested in the project are N. H. Koch and Daniel H. Schroyer, secretary and president of the Laurel Hill Lumber company, Edward D. Long, C. D. Kutz and William K. Seidel.

It is planned to take over the holdings of the present owners who will receive 10% of the capital stock and will be given a mortgage and bond for 90% cash. The mortgages fee simple deeds etc. are to be put in the hands of a disinterested party who will hold them until such a time as a sale of the whole is made.

The originator of the idea is Cyrus W. Kutz. It is said that he has spent the greater part of his life in working on this same project and has taken options on the same holdings time and again only to allow them to expire.

A number of Conneltsville people owning considerable land to be included in the transaction are said to be in favor of the idea. The petition for incorporation has been drawn up but is not quite ready for filing.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT

In 16th District 9,625,918 Tons Were Mined Last Year

UNIONTOWN, Feb. 17.—According to the annual report of Mine Inspector W. H. Howarth of the Sixteenth Bituminous Coal District of Pennsylvania, there were 9,625,918 tons of coal mined during 1910, and there were 9,050,617 tons of coke manufactured in that district. There were 7,165,996 tons of coal taken out by the H. C. Frick Coke Company during last year. The report shows that 42 of the 52 mines in the district were in operation during the entire year and 11,185 men were employed during the entire year.

A Slander Suit

Because of alleged statements said to reflect upon the character and conduct of Mrs. Anna S. Jones wife of J. J. Jones of Bullskin township, E. J. Lanier, a resident of that section is made defendant in a suit for \$5,000 damages filed Saturday.

Established 1859. Incorporated 1894.

Jos. Soisson Fire Brick Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

High Grade Silica and Fire Clay Brick

For Coke Ovens, Furnaces, Glass Houses and Cupolas. Special Shapes on Short Notice. Tile and Ground Clays.

Annual Capacity of Combined Works 60,000,000

Works	Analysis of Silica Brick
Volcano	B & O R. R.
Meyer	P. R. R.
Davidson	B & O and P. R. R.
Layton	B & O R. R.
Kingston	L. V. and P. R. R.
	Silica 95.10
	Alumina 2.15
	Iron Oxide .80
	Lime 1.80
	Magnesia .15

MAIN OFFICE: CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

1910

Township Maps of Belmont Co., Ohio,

SHOWING

COAL FIELDS & FARM LANDS

The most complete maps covering an entire county ever published. Especially designed for the coal man's office. Indexed so as to enable one to find tract of land in the county in a moment's time.

Full information on request.

G. B. HARTLEY, M. E.,
MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA.

KIER FIRE BRICK CO.

Manufacturers of Silica and Fire Clay Brick.

Bee Hive and Long Ovens

BI-Product Ovens

OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Works—Childs Pa., P. & L. E. R. R. Yough Div
Salina Pa., P. R. R. Conemaugh Div
ESTABLISHED 1845

H. M. Crawford. L. C. Mechling. E. L. Zearley

Fayette Engineering Co.

Civil, Mining and Consulting Engineers.

Mine and land surveys of all kinds. Plans estimates and Superintendence of construction of complete coal and coking plants, rail roads, water works, city paving and sewerage, etc. Examination and reports on coal lands and mining properties.

Specialties: Coal and Coke Plants.

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6012 First National Bank Bldg. Pitt and Tri State Phones 248
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Wm. Clyde Wilkins, C. E. Wilbur M. Judd, C. E.
Jos. F. Kuzin, Archt.

THE W. G. WILKINS CO.,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS

Rooms 902 to 913 Westinghouse Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SPECIALTIES—COAL & COKE PLANTS

The following is a partial list of Coke Plants for which the W. G. Wilkins Co. have been the Engineers

Ovens	Ovens
Hecla Coke Company, Plants 1 and 2	U. S. Coal & Coke Co. Plants 1, 2 and 3
Oliver & Snyder Steel Co. Plants 1, 2 and 3	Cascade Coal & Coke Co. Tyler and Sykesville Wks.
Austin Coal & Coke Co. Plants 1 and 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Yorkrun, Shofst and Bitter
Colonial Coke Company Smock	Struthers Coal & Coke Co. Fairbank Works
500	950
1,108	600
420	1,000
100	100

PITTSBURGH, PA., and CONNELLSVILLE, PA. Second National Bank Building.

JAMES B. HOGG

M. AM. SOC. C. E.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEER.

Municipal Improvements, Water Power Development, Reinforced Concrete Structures, Railroad Locations, Development of Coal Properties, Examinations, Reports and Designs.

GENERAL MAP OF THE BITUMINOUS COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA 1909-10

BY BAIRD HALBERSTADT, F. G. S.

Showing the location of the mines and giving the names and postoffice addresses of the Operators.

With which is combined a Geological Railway and Waterway Outlet Map of the entire APPALACHIAN COAL FIELD from Pennsylvania to Alabama, giving the location and extent of all the Coal Districts.

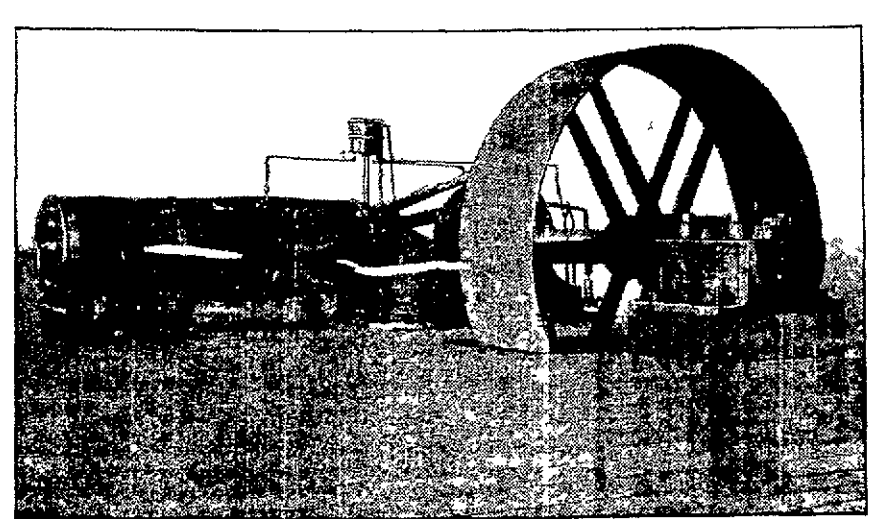
Mounted, ready for hanging (5 feet by 4 feet) \$6.00
Mounted, bound in cloth (5 inches by 9 inches) \$6.00

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THE COURIER, CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

The Conneltsville Manufacturing & Mine Supply Company,

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

Sole manufacturers of the Lepley patents and designs, covering a full line of Modern High Grade Mine Equipment Machinery



We have the largest and best equipped mine equipment plant in Western Pennsylvania fitted exclusively for the production of a high grade product. We manufacture

PUMPS. ENGINES. FANS.

Air Compressors. Steel Hoisting Cages.

STEAM COMPRESSED AIR OR ELECTRIC SINGLE DUPLEX OR TRIPLEX PATTERNS. WOOD LINED, BRONZE OR CAST IRON FITTED FOR MINE TANK OR MILL SERVICE. HOISTING HAULING OR STATIONARY. FIRST MOTION OR GEARED. HEAVY STEEL PLATE CONSTRUCTION FOR HIGH DUTY SERVICE. BLOWING EXHAUST OR REVERSING. DRIVEN WITH PLAIN SLIDE VALVE, PISTON VALVE OR CORLISS ENGINES. SINGLE OR DUPLEX PATTERNS. SIMPLE OR COMPOUND. PLATFORM AND SELF DUMPING. LARRIES, SCREENS, CHUTES, BULL WHEELS, HEAVY GEARS AND SPECIAL MACHINERY.

We manufacture none but the highest grade machinery, using only the best materials to be found in the market in its construction. We are also prepared to accurately duplicate promptly any part of any of our machines. Your inquiries will receive prompt and satisfactory attention.

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The Standard of Quality

Try the---

STRAIGHT JAMBS

For Machine Ovens

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Proper design covers one point only. They must be made wholly of high grade materials, and the best materials are CLEARFIELD COUNTY FIRE CLAYS, the highest grade known to the industry.

Harbison-Walker Refractories Co.

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Graceton Coke Co.

FURNACE AND FOUNDRY COKE

GRACETON, PA.

Our Foundry Coke is unexcelled by any. Its low sulphur and ash and high fixed carbon make it superior to many. It has the ability to give high melting ratios in your foundry.

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THE COURIER COMPANY, 127½ W. Main St., Conneltsville, Pa.